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              IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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                                  )
                                     No. CR 18-3323 JCH
    VS.
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    JANSEN PESHLAKAI
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                   TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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            APPEAL OF MAGISTRATE'S DETENTION ORDER
14
                        January 28, 2019
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    BEFORE: HONORABLE JUDGE SCOTT W. SKAVDAHL
              UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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          Proceedings reported by stenotype.
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          Transcript produced by computer-aided
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    transcription.
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APPEARANCES: FOR THE GOVERNMENT: ALLISON JAROS allison.jaros@usdoj.gov Office of the U.S. Attorney 201 Third Street, Northwest #900 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103 505-346-7274 FOR DEFENDANT: EDWARD D. BUSTAMANTE eobatty@hotmail.com 620 Gold Avenue, Southwest #200 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 505-842-9093 2.2

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              THE COURT: United States v. Jensen
    Peshlakai, Case Number CR-18-3323.
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              MS. JAROS: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
              Allison Jaros on behalf of the
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    United States.
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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              MR. BUSTAMANTE: Good afternoon, Judge.
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              Edward Bustamante for Mr. Peshlakai, who is
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    present.
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry, Counsel. Could you
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    say your name again?
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              MR. BUSTAMANTE: Edward Bustamante.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Bustamante.
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              Have we -- have you been before me before?
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              MR. BUSTAMANTE: I believe about two years
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    ago, Judge.
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              THE COURT: That's what I thought.
    thought I recognized the name.
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              And, Ms. Jaros, you look familiar as well.
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              MS. JAROS: I don't believe I've appeared
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    before you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Well, welcome.
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              This matter is before the Court on a review
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    of -- or appeal of a magistrate judge's detention
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    order in this case.
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I have reviewed the appeal, as drafted by defense counsel, and I have reviewed the United States' response. And I'll afford counsel the opportunity to make any additional oral argument, and then I will turn to the issues of ruling in this matter.

I would note, for purposes of you being comfortable with me understanding what the issues are, the defendant has been charged by way of an indictment with second-degree murder for the alleged death of a John Doe, who was a passenger in a truck who had stopped to intercede between the defendant and his wife.

After he did that, she allegedly got into the passenger's truck, and the defendant then rammed the truck and ultimately is alleged to have run over the John Doe, who later died that day from the injuries suffered.

The defendant also has, I believe in 2013, suffered from severe traumatic brain injuries and is currently under treatment and care and various medications. That is part of the issues raised in the appeal.

He also has a history of alcohol use and abuse. And on the date in question, or the date of

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the alleged murder, was under the influence of
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    alcohol.
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               And those are the essential facts that I
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    understand.
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              Mr. Bustamante?
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              MR. BUSTAMANTE: Judge, prior to argument,
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    I have a request for the Court.
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              As you can see, my client does have a
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    fairly severe scar on the right side of his head.
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    And if the Court could allow him to have a seat,
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    Judge, at this front chair. He also has a hard time
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    hearing. I'm not sure it's related to the injury,
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    but he expressed that.
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               So if he could please have a seat.
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               THE COURT: He can have a seat. We can
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    also provide him with a set of headphones so he can
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    hear.
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              We'll turn the volume up.
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              MR. BUSTAMANTE: Thank you, Judge.
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               THE COURT: Unfortunately, the interpreter
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    left with the headphones.
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               So can you hear okay, sir?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               Mr. Bustamante?
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MR. BUSTAMANTE: May it please the Court. 1 2 Judge, on December 13th, the magistrate did 3 listen to argument and decided to detain 4 Mr. Peshlakai. But she did express some concerns 5 that if Mr. Peshlakai's medication was disrupted or 6 he was not receiving proper medication, Judge, she 7 would certainly consider amending conditions. 8 And the concern I have, Judge, is that I 9 don't think the Court was privy to the government's 10 argument at that time. But the government felt that 11 because Mr. Peshlakai -- and I think it's a given, 12 Judge, that Mr. Peshlakai is in a fairly fragile 13 state -- the question is: How are we going to deal with that fragile state as the case continues? 14 15 But the magistrate did state, Judge, that 16 if he's not receiving medication properly, she would 17 certainly consider amending conditions of release. My concern is, Judge, that the government's 18 19 argument at that time was, Look. If he's that 20 fragile, the best place for him is in a correctional 21 facility, where he will -- we will all ensure he 2.2 receives his medication. 23 I'm asking the Court, Judge, to sort of be wary about that argument and consider allowing him to 24 25 go to La Posada.

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And I ask the Court to be wary about that,

Judge, because I agree that the facility in Milan

will likely get him his medication. But it is first,

Judge, and foremost, a correctional facility.

At this point, Judge, he's not in a medical facility. If he was in Illinois being evaluated, we certainly would not raise a whisper about whether he was getting proper medication.

But my concern is, Judge -- and I've had this conversation with Mr. Peshlakai -- is that he's stated to me, Judge, and I state this by way of proffer, that the only medication he now is receiving, Judge, and has continued to receive since his arrest, Judge, is an anti-seizure medication.

Because of that, Judge, and because he's not receiving the battery of medications, he says that his head pressure continues to increase. He's feeling more and more fatigued. He's having a hard time remembering things.

My other concern is, Judge, that because it's a correctional facility, they get him his medication when they get to him. And I think, Judge, it's equally important for someone in my client's fragile condition, that he receive the medication at a set time every day. And it's just not happening in

the facility. 1 I've talked with him. He says sometimes 2 3 they are early, sometimes they are late. Sometimes 4 he's so fatigued that he has to go to sleep because 5 of the pain, and he's unable to receive the 6 medication at all. 7 They ask him, Why weren't you there? 8 He said, Well, I just couldn't wait until 9 you got here. 10 So I think those concerns the magistrate expressed are ongoing, Judge. So we're asking the 11 12 Court to allow him to go to La Posada. 13 Judge, my client did sign a release to get 14 his medical records to me. Unfortunately again, 15 because it's a correctional facility, I spoke to them 16 about that. I told them it's urgent that I get these 17 documents. And they stated, Well, we have 30 days to 18 19 comply, and we'll get those to you when we get those 20 So I'm still waiting. to you. 21 If the Court feels that after I make my 2.2 argument, after the government responds, I would ask 23 the Court possibly to consider holding your decision

in abeyance until we get those medical records.

I'm assuming we'll confirm whether he's receiving one

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medication or a battery of medications, Judge.
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              THE COURT: Let me ask you this before we
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    go further.
              In terms of La Posada, it's my
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    understanding that they were not -- given the
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    circumstances and the conditions of the defendant,
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    they were not willing to accept him.
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              Has that changed?
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              MR. BUSTAMANTE: Well, Judge, I think they
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    were -- I don't think they said they would refuse to
    accept him. I think they said, Look. We're just not
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    equipped to do that.
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              We're not asking La Posada, Judge, to be
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    his medical guardian. We're just simply asking
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    La Posada to monitor him, to see whether he's on --
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    drinking alcohol. If he's drinking alcohol, Judge,
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    that's a fairly easy decision for the Court to put
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    him back into custody.
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              We are asking La Posada to allow his family
    to bring the medications in, to hold the medications.
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    And when he comes for the medications, that they
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    allow him to have them and then they take custody of
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    the medications.
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              Again, that's all we're asking the Court,
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    Judge.
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THE COURT: And my question is: Are they 1 2 willing to do that? 3 MR. BUSTAMANTE: At the last hearing, 4 Judge, I think it was -- they were wary about it. 5 They said, Look. If he's that fragile, we're wary 6 about it. I think that's where we left it, Judge. 7 And again, Judge, I would echo that we 8 can't say, Well, the best -- because this person is so fragile, the best place for him is in a 9 10 correctional setting. So I think that's sort of 11 letting everyone off the hook, Judge. 12 So I'm asking the Court to set conditions. 13 If the Court feels a GPS monitor is appropriate, we 14 certainly don't object to that. And if La Posada 15 steps up and says, We refuse to do it, you know, we 16 can continue to litigate things. 17 But at this point, Judge, I'm asking the Court to set those reasonable conditions. 18 19 The government felt he was a danger, Judge. If you order him to La Posada, place him on a GPS 20 21 monitor, he will not have access to a vehicle. 2.2 will in no way be able to drive. And that is sort of 23 the crux of this matter, Judge. 24 I know the Court laid out some bare facts 25 about what occurred. But the biggest concern, Judge,

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I think for the government, the community, and the Court, is that if he doesn't have access to a vehicle, I don't think he's a danger. He's certainly not a flight risk, Judge, given his medical condition, given the fact that he has family in Farmington, has a wife in the immediate area who will be of some support to him, Judge. So I am asking, Judge, that the Court consider setting conditions of release. It would be a much better argument, Judge, if I had those medical records for you, to show you that all the medication he is receiving is the anti-seizure medication. don't have those. But my client has said to me, That's the only medication I'm receiving. So I'm asking the Court that we just proceed, that that is accurate information. I don't see why he would -- it's not self-serving in any way, Judge, for him to exaggerate what's going on at the facility. So we are asking, Judge, to allow him to be released to La Posada. Judge, this occurred in -- the allegations and the events occurred in mid July. The case went

to the grand jury in mid October. So there was a

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period of time where my client was in the community unsupervised and he did not commit further crimes. In fact he did the responsible thing, by retaining counsel. He retained counsel, and that counsel was in contact with the government. I think that's how the government became alerted that he has a closed head injury and is in fragile condition. So there was contact, Judge. And from the criminal complaint, I believe -- or maybe it was the pretrial services report -- it was clearly indicated that that prior private counsel was working with federal authorities to arrange a turn-in date, when the case went from the grand jury with their charge. So he wasn't fleeing, Judge. He had He is in that fragile state. counsel. So we're asking the Court, Judge, to set reasonable conditions for him. And if that doesn't work, Judge, it doesn't work. But I think, given the fact that he won't have a vehicle, La Posada would be monitoring not his medications, but to see if he's drinking, it is a reasonable first step, Judge. And my guess is, Judge, in the near future, either in custody or out of custody, there will be a mental health evaluation for my client to determine

multiple things, including if he can proceed in this 1 2 matter. 3 So that's our request. 4 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bustamante. 5 Ms. Jaros? 6 MS. JAROS: Your Honor, the government is 7 requesting that the Court uphold the magistrate 8 judge's determination that the defendant would, if 9 released, be both a danger to the community and a 10 risk of nonappearance. 11 The government isn't seeking detention 12 based on the defendant's health condition, about 13 which the government has very limited information. 14 The government is seeking detention based 15 on the nature of the offense, the facts of which the 16 Court has summarized. 17 I would note that the government has the case agent, Agent Lance Romney, present, if the Court 18 19 has any additional questions about the facts. The government is also seeking detention 20 21 based on the defendant's criminal history, which 2.2 confirms that he is a danger to the community. 23 He has a history of alcohol abuse that 24 predates his head injury. 25 He also has a violent criminal history.

This goes beyond just drinking and driving issues. 1 2 He's been arrested for aggravated battery, battery on a household member, and domestic assault. 3 In 2016 he was convicted of assault and 4 5 battery with a dangerous weapon. 6 And then as the magistrate judge noted, he 7 also has a history of failing to appear and violating 8 his probation, which raises a risk -- a concern about risk of nonappearance. 9 10 Given these facts, the government doesn't 11 believe he's a good candidate for release to the 12 halfway house, no matter what his medical condition 13 was. 14 It's the government's understanding, 15 however, that La Posada was not willing to accept him 16 as a resident. If there's some question about that, 17 maybe pretrial services could address it. But that was my understanding at the time of the detention 18 19 hearing. 20 The government doesn't know of any other 21 suitable placement for the defendant and is 2.2 requesting detention. 23 THE COURT: All right. 24 Mr. Bustamante, it's your motion. I will 25 hear from you last.

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MR. BUSTAMANTE: I just want to reiterate, Judge, that the allegations are from July. I think we'll concede that everyone at the scene was drinking heavily. I argued this to the magistrate. Second-degree murder is, I think, a charging decision. I think it is somewhat subjective. My quess is this case is in the running for an involuntary manslaughter, but it will be played out at some other time, Judge. But he was out in the community for those two months, was acting responsibly, arranged to turn himself in, so we're asking the Court to set conditions. THE COURT: Well, a couple of things with regard to this Court's review. As set forth in United States versus Mobley 725 Phoenix 441, 2017, a December 19, 2017, Tenth Circuit decision, the Bail Reform Act, Section 3142, sets out the framework for evaluating whether pretrial detention is appropriate. In general, persons charged with a crime are not detained. It's the United States versus Salerno, 481 US 739 at 755. But a defendant may be -- may be detained pending trial if a judicial officer finds that no

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conditions or combination of conditions will
reasonably assure the appearance of the person as
required, and the safety of any other person and the
community, under 18 USC Section 3142(e)(1).
          A judicial officer may make such a finding
only after holding a hearing under Section 3142(f).
See United States versus Cisneros, C-I-S-N-E-R-O-S,
328 F.3d. 610 at 616, Tenth Circuit 2003.
          The government bears the burden of proving
risk of flight by a preponderance of evidence, and
dangerousness to any other person or the community by
clear and convincing evidence.
          Under 3142(g), the judicial officer must
consider four factors as part of the evaluation.
          One, the nature and the circumstances of
the offense charged, including whether the offense
involves a minor victim.
          Two, the weight of the evidence against the
person.
          Three, the history and the characteristics
of the person.
          And four, the nature and seriousness of the
danger to any person or the community that would be
posed by the person's release. See 3142,
Section (g).
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A detention order must include written findings of fact and a written statement of the reasons for the detention. See Section 3142(i).

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But a reviewing district court can state its reasons for detention in writing or orally on the record. A district court conducts a de novo review of the magistrate judge's order. See Cisneros at 616 at Footnote 1.

This Court would review the underlying findings of fact for clear error, as noted in Cisneros.

I have reviewed the detention order and in this matter that detention order notes that -- one moment. I've got my electronic version I need to find.

In this case, the order of detention, which is UCF Document Number 12, notes that after considering those factors under 3142(g) and the information presented during that detention hearing, the magistrate judge determined that the government has proven by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person in the community; and by a preponderance of the evidence that no condition or combination of

conditions of release will reasonably assure the 1 2 defendant's appearance as required. 3 In addition to those findings made on the record -- I've reviewed that record -- the reasons 4 5 for detention include prior criminal history. As 6 noted in this case, the defendant has prior criminal history, most of which involves alcohol, and which 7 also involves violence, battery, assault, and those 8 9 types of things. 10 There's a history of violence for use of weapons, which is also checked. 11 12 There's a history of alcohol or substance 13 abuse, which was also checked. 14 There is the prior failure to appear in 15 court as ordered. 16 I believe those were for traffic 17 violations. There may be a DUI. And there's prior violations of probation, 18 19 parole, or supervised release. 20 In the end, applying the standards that 21 this Court must, in reviewing the order of detention 2.2 as well as the transcript from that detention 23 hearing, the Court would find that the magistrate 24 judge properly considered, applied the proper legal

standards, made factual findings that appear to be

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not in clear error, and found that there is -finding the proper standard of burden of proof -that there is clear and convincing evidence that no conditions or combination of conditions could reasonably assure the safety of any other person in the community. Part of that involved the concerns of not having any kind of facility in which he could be placed. There was also a letter that was, I believe, attached from his neurologist or from his treater, indicating his need for care, which required La Posada to indicate that they did not believe that they could provide a sufficient care. And given that, given his alcohol use and the risks that he presented, if we were all without cars and vehicles, it might be one thing. But I have concerns that that would not eliminate, in this circumstance, the potential risk of harm. There's also the consumption of alcohol that has continued to have occurred, despite his -his 2013 injuries, and the violence associated with that. So I am more focused on the danger to the

community, or safety, as opposed to his risk of

nonappearance. I think that that's less, or certainly mitigated by his self-reporting or self-surrender.

2.2

But nonetheless, I find that there's more than adequate facts to support the magistrate judge's ruling and detention, given the standards applied under the Tenth Circuit precedent.

As to the issue of his medications. That, to me, appears to be an issue of new facts or circumstances that may justify going back before the magistrate judge for review, because that certainly was a concern.

But at this point in time, I -- that would require additional evidence, and I'm not in the position of an evidentiary review, but a review of the record and the evidence that was presented before the magistrate judge.

So if those facts have changed, and if you receive those medical records in the 30-day period of time that they now have told you they would get them to you, and they reveal that he's not getting the medications that he needs, then that should be a matter brought to the attention of the magistrate judge for review.

Otherwise, the Court would affirm the

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    decision and detention in this matter.
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               MS. JAROS: Thank you, Judge.
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               MR. BUSTAMANTE: Thank you, Judge.
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               THE COURT: Any other matters we need to
    address in this case, Mr. Bustamante?
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               MR. BUSTAMANTE: No, Your Honor. Thank
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    you.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               And, Ms. Jaros?
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               MS. JAROS: No, Your Honor.
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               This was my final matter. May I be
12
    excused?
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               THE COURT: Your first and final, yes.
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               (Proceedings concluded at 3:45 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States. Date: April 16, 2021 PAUL BACA, RPR, CCR Certified Court Reporter #112 License Expires: 12-31-21 2.2